KANSAS.

THE LECOMPTON ELECTION-VICTIMS OF THE LATE MASSACRE-GOLD DIS-COVER ES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 31, 1853.

Te-day the Election Bord is to meet in this place. Their chief duties, as I learn, are to appoint election precincts and judges of election. I do not suppose they wid get through with that branch of their business to-day. It appears that Weis has been removed, in which case his successor, Mr. Davis, ought to be here to-day to meet with Board. Denver presides over the Board, and Secretary Wash is its secretary. Thus not only a majority of the Board but all its executive officers are in the increst of the Administration, and hostile to the wishes of a majority of the people. There are also current reports that Gov. Denver means to resign Whether be is disinclined to do the necessary amount of dirto work, or is not considered equal to it, I have not learned. Perhaps he abandons his post in sheer disgust, that is if he does so. He has already shown himself too pliant to the wishes of the Administration to boggle at any trifle now.

Gen. Denver is expected to be here to-day, but as he is also expected to be on the frontiers with an army, to resist the threatening cohorts of Missouri, I do not see how he can be, unless he is ubiquitous. I do not know exactly how he will figure as Gen. Ex-Secretary Stanton is here. He looks very

well, and says he is going to stump the Territory against the Lecompton Constitution. Many Free-State men having assured him that it was their conviction that this was entirely a work of supercrogation, he gives assurance to the contrary. He assures the people here that the Administration will spare no means, nor boggle at any frauds to carry the Lecompton Constitution torough; that the Administration was pledged to this before the Southern men would take the English bill. He seems to thick there is great danger, and, as I have already written to THE TRIBUNE, if it is designed to carry the matter by fraud, there is great danger. From what has already transpired, I think that such is the plot, and that so far from abandoning the Kan-sas violent and swindling game: that there is a conspiracy on foot for the great culminating swindle, If so, the end of the Kansas imbroglio is not yet. There is but one way to abate "agitation" and re-move "disturbance" from the Territory, and that "their institutions in their own way." The Administration corrupt a few men and intimidate others, but such persons will be a continued to the others, but such persons will lose their influence with the mass when they thus succumb. Yesterday evening, two of the wounded men, sur-vivors of the Marais-de-Cygne massacre, presented

themselves before the people of Lawrence. One of them, an old gray-haired man, Mr Hairgrove, ad dressed those who assembled to hear him at Ma-sonic Hall. Both were severely wounded, and hardly in condition yet for anything so fatiguing. The old man, beside five buck-shot wounds in his arm and body, had a severe pistol-bullet wound through his chest. Dr. Miner of this place dressed the wounds. He told me that the pistol wound would have proved fatal to nine out of ten men. The ball had penetrated the side, under the armpit, passed through part of the lungs, and lodged in the other side, where it still remains. Old Mr. Hairgrove is a Georgian by birth, although now a Free-State man. He, however, remained a "National Democrat" up to the time of the massacre. On Saturday evening, I heard him narrating the occurrence to a number of listeners. The old man said he never had believed a word of the Kanas cutraces below he was the first beauty of the same of the s cutrages before he came to Kansas (he has only been here a few months), but, he added, "I have not a word to say now. He belongs to that class who can only be converted by such means. Like the Briggs family, who could only be got to think of religion by a rattle-rake, bits, he has only converted by family, who could only be got to think or rengon by a rattlesnake bite, he has only opened his eyes to the villiany instigated by the Administration by being made a personal sufferer. With singular in-consistency he seems very indignant because others should remain incredulous after this. I saw some men who would like to be Democrats endeavor to catechise the old man about it. Had he "done "nothing to give offense to those men?" Had he "not taken part in the disturbances below?" Ac. The old man eyed them very sharply while he replied in the negative. Alas, his experience has no yet taught him to comprehend the amount of ruf fianism that the oligarchs and their creatures, the . Democracy, can sustain. Nothing a rattlesnake to bite every member of the interesting family will ever awaken it to a consciousness of

its atrocity.

The Land Office is busy with the contested cases. The postponement of the land sales was only for The postponement of the land sales was only for three months, and, I suppose, to allow time to have the contested cases investigated. I do not believe that even that time will be sufficient for such a purpose. The cool and showery weather still continues. This season is very different from the last two, which were so remarkably dry that people thought this a very dry country. The Kansas River is lower than it has been, and falling. The small steamer Minnie Bell has been falling. The small steamer Minnie Bell has been up the river for the past ten days. I believe the intention was to go as far as the Fort. The worst part of the river to navigate is the first forty miles from its mouth. Business in the Territory is still comparatively dull. Real estate business certainly is. Money is scarce. Perhaps it is the scarcity of money that has turned the public attention to gold diaging. The gold fever is still partly content. falling. The small steamer Minnie Bell has been digging. The gold fever is still pretty general, and parties are still starting out in quest of the Kansas placers. They fit up here in parties of four or five to a horse team, with provisions for six months and mining implements. The out-fitting expense per man is from \$100 to \$150. Various descriptions are given of the gold regions by parties who have been there during the Winter or last Fall. Some describe it as "lying in the valleys like wheat."

Others that it is in the quarts also—to be obtained by washing. Some Delaware Indians who were there last Fall brought back specimens. Mr. Conant, a merchant here, gave one of these Indians a half-dollar for a small piece imbedded in a portion of quartz rock. He sent it off and obtained \$2.50 keeps. for it. A great many other accounts are given of the abundance of the gold. There can be little question but the discovery brings to light the fact that there are valuable gold diggings in Kansas on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The explorations for gold in that direction this Summer will bring to light all the advantages of that comparatively unknown portion of our country.

That the land there is valuable for more than gold is, I think, very likely. It will, at all events, explode the humbug about the "Great American Desert," which fabulous Sahara was supposed to be somewhere thereabouts. The most direct route to the diggings is by the Smoky Hill Valley.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Builetin

LAWRENCE, May 29, 1858. The Rev. B. L. Reed and Mr. Wm. Hairgrove arrived at the Eldridge House to-day. They are ascompanied by Mrs. Reed, and came here in order to have their wounds properly attended to. After the necessary surgical operations had been performed, they gave me the particulars connected with the outrage near Fort Scott, on the 19th inst.

Mr. Reed is a Baptist clergyman, a native of Connecticut, and 49 years of age. In 1853 he emigrated from Lake County, Illinois, to Linn County, Kansas. The following particulars were related by him in a deliberate manner, scrapulously careful not to have a wrong construction placed upon a single idea: On the 19th inst., I left my house and went to a neighbor to borrow a plow. While there, two strangers appeared and entered into a conversation with me. Considerable was said on the subject of schools. I believe one of them to have been a spy from Hamilton's company. While at the house, Capt. Hamilton of Fort one of them to have been a spy from framition company. While at the house, Capt. Hamilton of Fort Scott, a man about 40 years of age, formerly of the State of Georgia, came up with about 30 men, and ordered me to fall in, which I refused to do. He then drew a pistol from his belt and said, "You won't, en?" He repeated the order, which I obeyed. They then commenced to search the house for ar ne and ammuni-

tion. After searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell drove up in a wagon. They asked where he was from, he replied from Sugar Mound. One of Hamilton's party remarked, "That is deed good here he has; snother mansaid, "It you like it better than yours, take it. He then took the hone, and also one from up, Mesers, Ress, Stillwell, Campbell and myself were the only prisoners at that time. We were ordered to march with the company to Mr. Hairgrove, his son as and A nos Had, who had been taken prisoners. So in after they brought Mesers. Colpetzer, Robinson and Sayder.

We were then surrounded and or lared to march toward the State line; while on the march, a young man named Hall was taken from his wagon, a prisoner, by order of Hamilton. tion. After searching the premises, Mr. Stillwell

order of Hamilton. Shortly after we halted on a high ground, Captain Hamilton with a portion of the compley left to take another by the name of Sayder, a black-minu, who was Captain Hamilton then returned, and ordered us to march; we continued on about a mile, when we came to a deep ravine, where we were ordered to "balt, face the company and close up." Hamilton then ordered to a deep ravine, where we were ordered to "Datt, take the company and close up." Hamilton then ordered his own men into line; not being readily obeyed, he repeated the order. One of the company, Brocket, a notorious fellow living in Fort Scott, and the marderer of a nan in Lecompton, refused, and turning his horse, remarked that he would have nothing to do with such business. Capt. If, then drew a pictol and ordered his men to present arms, take aim, fire.

The order was obsyed—we all fell. Some of the party then dismounted from their horses, and came to where we were, to carry out an order to see that we were all dead.

were all dead.

Hamilton remarked, "There is old Reed; give him Hamilton remarked, "In a moment the order was again given in another one." In a moment the order was again given. It was asked, "Which is he!" Said he, "foat black devil with his face up." The field then put his pistol against his ear, remarking, "I have always found that the most fatal place," and fired. (Fortunately for Mr. Reed, his face was toward the ground, and lay beside the man who was mis aken for him and shot at. This man was already dead; but lay with his eyes onen!

open)
Mr. Reed says: "I prevented respiration during the time they examined ms, and my being covered with blood from my mutilated shoulder caused them to believe me dead. When they supposed we were all dead, ore of them remarked, that "That man has a gold watch."

Another said that "The man from Sugar Mound

Another said that "The man from Sugar Mound (alluding to Mr. Stillwell) had \$100." (This they did not find, Mr. S. having secreted it in his wagon, where it has since been found by his friends.)

Soon after the company rode off. When I heard my wife calling me, I answered her, and tald her to go and get assistance as soon as possible. My object was to have some person there before I died, in order to receive my teatmony in reference to the massacre.

Casking streagth. Lucation and made my way to the

to receive my testimony in reference to the massers. Gaining strength, I nept out and made my way to the place where I was found.

I have acted as Judge of three Free-State elections in Lian County, which was doubtlessly the reason they attempted to kill me.

Another oftense might have been because I wrote against the Lecompton Constitution.

He was shot with a Saarp's rife, the builtaking effect just below the arm, and coming out behind the shoulder.

William Hairgrove, badly shot through the lungs. He was born in Marion District, South Carolina, A. D. 1800, corsequently but 58 years of sg.: bis appearance indicates him to be at least 55 or 70, being quie gray. He flas resided in Georgia, Mississippi and Rimois, having emigrated to Kausas in the Fall of 1857. He is what we would designate a conservative man, having voted for Buchanen, and never participating in our politics with the exception of having voted against Lecomoton in January last. He is truly Southern in

Lecompton in January last. He is truly Southern in his settiments.

The following is his statement: On the 19th inst. his settiments.

The following is his statement: On the 19th inst. I was at work on my claim, covering corn; about 10 o'clock s. m. Alvin Hamilton rode up to me and asked who it was at my bones. I told him it was my son Asa. He tren said he wanted me to go with him to Hall's (a ne ighbor). I asked him by what authority. He drew a Sharpe's riffs and said, "Ask no questions, but go along." I walked before him up to Mr. Hall's, where I found thatteen persons who had congregated tegether; among them was Mr. Hall, a prisonar. The company thee formed and marched Mr. Hall and my self back to my house, where they took my span of mules. While on the march from the nouse, they sent a party to arrest some of the neighbors. Ode squad, under Hamilton, went out to take Eli Sayder, a black-smith, who was at work; seeing them coming, and anticipating their object, he prepared to defend hunself. As Hamilton's men drove up, one of them discharged his gun containing buckshot, one of which hit him on the leg, the other on his breast. Mr. Snyder returned the fire, the charge taking effect in the neck of Hamilton's horse, upon which the party retreated, and came back to where we were. Mr. Hairgrove's statement in reference to the shooting is the same as stated by the Rev. Mr. Red.

There are three by the name of Hamilton who were engaged in this assessination. They are three bordings as and designated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton was and designated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton and a signated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton's men and signated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton's men and signated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Chaz. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Cant. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Cant. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Cant. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Cant. A. Hamilton's men and designated as follows: Cant. Cant. A. H

There are three by the name of Hamilton who were engaged in this assessination. They are three brothers, and designated as follows: Capt. Chas. A. Hamilton, member elect of the Senste under the Lecompton swindle: Dr. George Hamilton, a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, Alvin Hamilton,

assassin No. 3.

They all came in with the notorious Buford's Caro Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, the Rev. Chas. Reed, Chas. Sayder, and Amos Hall. Austin Hall was kicked over by a ruffian who remarked, "This man is as dead as the devil." Not one of the Free-State men were armed. The Rev. Mr. Reed says he does not own a

weapon of any kind.

I remarked to Mr. Hairgrove that I should have supposed that he would have resisted, though unarmed at d perhaps but one chance in a hundred of escape, rather than to be deliberately simed at and shot down like a dog. He replied "I trusted in Providence, and believed I would not be killed." Such faith is very rare, and seems almost like tempting God.

It was doubtless the intention of the ruffine to kill

It was doubtless the intention of the ruffine to kill every man; in fact, the order was given that they "be sure all were entirely dead, so that no one be left to tell the tale." During the to tell the tale." During the march, the prisoners were continued tortured by jeers and oaths from the heart-less crowd. Some said, "We will have fried scalps for dinner:" others said, "We can make women and for cinner; others said, We can make would have childrer cry." Such is the treatment received by men for cpinion's sake—men taken from their work in the fields, with only their farming utensis to defend themselves—driven like cattle, abused by language too fields for civilized ear.

Some of the fields were residents of Fort Scott, and

Some of the fiends were residents of Fort Scott, and pretended friends of their victims, never having had any difficulty either of a private or political antona, although some of them have repeatedly said that 'ithe Crittenden Montgomery bill passed every Free-State man in the neighborhood about hits the dust."

Thus Pre-Slavery as well as Free State men have been murdered is cold blood for having voted against

been murdered in cold blood of maving voted against
Buchanan's pet measure.

I will withhold all objargatory remarks, but leave
your readers to judge for themselves, naving given to
them the simple, unvarnished tale, as related and confirmed by honest-minded, intelligent men.

Ex-Secretary Stanton arrived in town to-day. He is
strongly opposed to Lecompton Janior, and seems
enger for centest. He says he intends to stump the

Territory against it.

We feel grateful for his good intentions, but think
he had better save his breath, for it will be a superfluous labor. We need no urging to treat with contempt such a barefseed imposition.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 31, 1858.

The latest news we have from Lynn and Bourbon The latest news we have rion hybrid and bould of Counties gives no intelligence of further outrages or actual hostilities. A Missouri force is reported to be gathered at West Point, Butler and other places, and small parties occasionally venture a short distance over the line, but immediately return. The Frequent of the place of small parties occasionally venture a short distance over the line, but immediately return. The Free-State men are not in force at any one point. They have not the means to keep a large body of men in camp. They remain at their homes, holding themselves ready, as minute men, to march at a moment's warning to any point that may be attacked. Sheriif Walker of Douglas County has gone down to arrest Montgomery, by the orders of Denver. He was to raise a posse among the people of Lynn County for that purpose. He has not yet made any attampt at arrest. He could not get a posse there for such a purpose. It is reported that Montgomery is willing to surrerder himself and stand examination, as he indignantly denies the robberies with which he has been charged. The people in that section are unwilling that he should be removed at present, or so long a there is a hostile Missouri force on the border.

Gov. Denver had promised Sheriif Walker that h would meet him in Lynn County with a large force of troops, and that he was going down to drive out the invaders. He bad not got down to the vicinity of the marsacre at the last accounts, although he was reported to be on the way. All the arms that could be spared from Lawrence were sent down to Lynn and Hourben counties, and some to Lykins. They were sent to B B. Newton, eq., Col. H. H. Williams, and General McDaniel.

THE ELECTION. The election under the Lecompton Constitution is to take place on the first Monday in August. One meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners was held. They held another local. Gov. Denver was elected

President and Mr. Walch Secretary of the Board. They are to appoint election products and judges of

EX-GOY, STANTO Ex-Gov. Stanton.

Ex-Gov. Stanton has returned to the Terrnory. He passed through Lawrence on Saturday night. He says that there is darger that the Lecompton Constitution will be put through, and that the Adomistration will do everybeing in its power to accompany to that there is darger of france. He intends to take the samp against the Constitution. He has some popularity here with a certain class, but many remember the unjust apportionment he was induced to make when he still obeyed the be esterf a corrupt Administration.

GOLD DIGGINGS.

There is a great excitement here about the gold diggings. A great many parties are fixing out, or have scarted to the gold region. It has in West Kansas, and the most problem has each as the in the windity of Pike's Poak. Specimens of the gold have been exhibited. The value are said to be fully equal to those of California.

been exhibited. The veins are said to be to y equal to these of California.

HOUSE STEALING.

It has been discovered that a gang of horse thieves have earne into the Territory within the past few weeks, and that they are completely organized. Gaser two of them have been taken and have made confession. One man is in juil to La scence. He has made confession, implicating a large number of persons in the Territory and Miscouri. He says the gaughs dimpletely organized. Many of the cobberies coursed on the Free-State men, who are in arms in Lynn and Bourbon countries to defeed themselves against invaders, are found to have been a consisted by this search gang, which his compressed of horse this was and robburs who have crowded in from other Western States and Territories, and who have no connection with political Territories, and who have no connection with political parties in the Territory. Many horses have been studen recently. It is the general opinion that Judge Lynch will speedily take their case into consideration.

Lynch will speedily take their uses into extenderation.

A Kassas Handise.—A Lawrence (K. T.) letter of the 27th pir. stares that Mrs. McDonald, a young and interesting lady, arrived there on that day from near Fart Scott, with an application from a leading Free-State man, begging for arms. The distance from Fart Scott to Lawrence is one hundred miles, which Mrs. McDonald traveled in a covered wagon, driving a pair of horses, and accompanied only by her little daughter, six years of age. The time accupied in the juntey was two and a half days. Mrs. McDonald in tended to convey what arms she might get to Fort Scott, but as there were no guns at Lawrence except in the hands of private individuals, her success was likely to be very limited.

THE STUMP-TAIL COMMITTEE

A MYSTERIOUS BLACK BOTTLE.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Husted's Medical Practice.

SWILL MILK A MARVELOUS CURATIVE AGENT.

A SWILL MILKM . N'S IDEA OF " HIGH LIVING

WATERED SWILL.

The Committee met at the appointed hour. Present,

Aldermen Tuomey, Tucken and Reed, and Councilman Haswell. Mr. FRANK LESLIE was in attendance with a number of his witnesses. Previous to putting Mr. Leslie on the stand, Alderman Puomey addressed him, telling him that he was to give as his testimony not what he had heard other people say, but only what he knew of his own personal knowledge.

Mr. Lestir said that he would cheerfully tell all that he himself had seen, but that mach of what had been set forth in his paper had been seen by other witnesses, and that he had those witnesses ready to come forward to rubatantiste every word he had published.

Add Thomas Ald. Tuomer remarked that was all that was

Ald. REED observed that he was willing to hear all

Mr. Leslie stood up to be swore, and Aid. Tromax sciministered the following outh:

"You solemnly swear and affirm that the evidence you shall live in this matter of the swill milk scales at Sitteent street and Thirty-minh street shall be truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you fold."

Mr. Leslie chjected to taking the oath on the store of its incompleteness, and the fact that it does not cover the whole ground. He understood the resolution under which the Committee was acting, to require an investigation of the entire swill misk traffic, and not a mere inquiry into the condition of the two stables in Sixteentu street and Toi ty-ninth street.

Aid, I womer changed the form of the oath, making it more full, and Mr. Leslie was swore. Af er giving his same, address and occupation, he bagan to read the outenes, which was comprised in the subjoint I decument:

the possition which there are amend.

In the control of the webly milk trade I have no personal end that are no to take to be the web milk trade I have no personal end to any ears he have beat the linears now of the subject to may mind. My attention was directed to it by many circumskances, by the strong remarks in the public papers, by the Report from the Committee of the Academy of Medicine from reviewing the tables of union mortally, and by the Report from the Committee appointed by the Common Council of Brooking in the Committee appointed by the Common Council of Brooking in the Committee appointed by the Common Council of Brooking in the Committee appointed by the Common Council of Brooking in the Committee and the was a control of the Swell flow that the committee of the Common Council of Brooking in the Committee and the common council of the Common Council of the Common Committee and the control of the Common Council of the Common Council of the Common Council of the Common Council of the Common Common Council of the Council of the

in length.

"On the right side, under the akin, were two olders, one on the kind quarter and one on the fore shoulder. On the left side the whole fore shoulder was apparently badly bruized. On suparating the shoulder from the body (in the same manner in which a shoulder of veal is out), putrid matter was found in large quarters.

a shoulder of veal is out), putral matter was found in large quantities.

On the back, close to the tail, the flesh was inflamed, supposed to have been canced by the operation of the vestile matter (usually applied to come supposed to be discassed to save their lives). On opening the head, the basis was found to be bailty consested and the surface convected with estimated blood. The front teeth of the lower jew were quite loom, and in such a condition that the animal could not marticate bay. The front less of the cow were very heady aircased below the know; so much so, as to apparently incaparative the animal from estuding but a very short time at once. The tait was almost and examined by the company present. The evidence to those best qualified to pulge was that the cow had been vector steel. On taking off the under, milt was drawn from it. On enting it pen, the after part was found badly discased; the front part was apparently healtry. The torgue was thickly coaled with a sile by substance, unusual, more coaling it open it greenhed a very unusual coals.

Evidence has been after a to prove that the beeth of small cowe do not become man, set the teeth of this cow which showed no outward appearance of the classes which had proped upon her lies as d which was adopted we are had been fathering up for the highest of manifestions, but could not mean an feed, and there are outsident of the upon lay. In opening the softmach, bay from six to nine inches long as found.

lay. In opening the storach, bay from six to nine inches long as found.

Here we the men, I begit we'd a letter a six to me from Bostoc, by a paping the Dr. Bordell mealinged in the acter:

Earney, Mass. No. I Winter arrow. May 19, 1889.

To the Editor of Frank Lettler identical Newspapers.

Size in your paper giving an association Pure Country Milk, I find correct it instrains as the media operand of the manufacture. Some 17 years are, when a student in the office of tr. July Bostoc, center, of your fig. we visited the manufacture, or one similar, which you have se farthedly portaged and only correct draw may be to be one, which were fiden bot cistless shows. Incomed please find two negatives are as of teeth of seen factor and the office of the correct draw from the distillery. If dirt of that description has such as effect on the teeth waternation example by the convenience on the animal 1961. The prostest winderment's me to the public, and you will contex about it mankind seen the first public, and you will contex about it means the first before the public, and you will contex about it means that Kept before the public, and you will contex about it means that we see

so effect on the teeth weat must necessarily be the consequence on the atlend local. The greatest wooderment's me is, that any who perished with this min, attended the state. Neep it, the refer to public, and you will confer a benefit on mankind second to once conferred by any one in this way.

Yery truly yours J. R. DILLINGHAM, Surgeon Dentist.

I will real about struct from the wich in which are found the photose referred to: which work is a pemphet on the "Teeth, they structure diseases and treatment."

Mr. Lesie read as follower.

The drawing, No. 3., exhibits a postion of the paw of a cow which has for upon natural food. It will be observed that the teeth are perfectly healthy, and the scannel sound—the alwolds processes are not diseased, there is no accommission of tariar between these teeth, but they are firm and white. I meat precent a specimen from my cablest of a different character.

The animal food when mind was fed upon what they called upon it rations food the animal was fed upon what they called. Here it will be seen any extensively to from an adja, and distributed in the same age, which were received but from an adja, and distributed. Here it will be seen, first, that the witheness of the teeth spouse-in order to the same with the seen. Nor is the decay conficed to the cas noised portion to van the bone to the cash one affected them, as each and the seen. Nor is the decay conficed to the cas noised portion; even the bone part of the teeth has referred to the test has referred to the second portion; which is made also has affected them, as each and each the office of the jaw when the only mean on which any can be easily seen by observing the back spots in the teeth. The alwooder pocesses like wice, have taken put in the disease; closes have formed at the roots of the ceth, the pertion of bone cap wite these roots has become affected and has broken off, and one of the teeth has also gone.

In the specimen last presented, many of the interdices were filled with tastar, which I commed in 1837, befor

I will how proceed to state up to produce:

The nithy state of all the distillery stables prior to my exposure.

The man ner in which the cows are kept cannot be healtry.

The milk produce affiliables from parties whose children were supposed to have suffered from swill milk.

I shall show that these stables have not been free from disease for the past low 15 or 15 years.

I have shown that all the cows are incomiated with the virus

I shall show that these stables have not been the rection disease.

I have shown that all the cows are incentated with the virus from a dead cow's luner.

I shall refush he memory of Mr. Aitcheson, who says he has been in the stable for over 20 years, and has never seem a cow held up by artificial means to be milked, by producing four persons who is we seen it in those stables.

I shall produce such evidence to show that the disease is unknown in the country, unless it has been taken there by a New York cow.

I shall show the mode of keeping cows in the country, and that cops are not kept confined in Orange Country, as stated by a former witness.

And lastly, I shall show that all elew stables where more than one cow is kept on a lot are a naiseance in large cities, and ought not to be allowed.

As so much has been said about the Sixteenth street stables, I will commence my evidence with that establishment.

In a report of the Six eerthwirest distilierty stables, emanating from the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection to the City Inspector. I find the following paragraphs:

"The space allowed to each cow does not average three feet in which; the space in learning is all fillent, each cow it fastened to her limited space by a short rope. The cellings of all these shods are very low, and no places for ventilation except the doors and they are very few and narrow, and the air in them is extremely foul, fifthy and sick ming; and, although it was a soulish day with a linear that condition; and, indeed how could it he otherwise, confined as they are in their clean, but any any and condition; and, indeed how could it he otherwise, confined as they are in their clean, that myself, were completed to snapend the impercion on a time to receive from the sickening effects upon us.

I now wish to call Mr. Dawning, who male the report from which the last extract is taken.

Hever, fit is-led the reading, Mr. Leslie gave way for the time to Mr. Downing, who was desirous of going the stable of the meaning of the struct time to Mr. Down

RICHARD C. Downing, Health Warden—The report Mr. Lachic has read was made in 1833. It is true in every particular. I myself procured two specimens of milk from the Sixteenth street stables. I saw it brought out of the stables myself. I also procured two specimens of country milk from Westcheater County, from two different farmers, and we had Prof. L. Reed analyse them, without knowing where they came from. He did not know which was from the country. A complaint was made at that time by the City Inspector to the Common Council of these stable, and after that the other Health Wardens and myself were in the habit of visiting them. Found them filthy, low, and unventilated. I consider that establishment a local nuisance. The constant discharge of unne and the unavoidable filth makes them offensive in the last degree. They have of late been kept in a much improved condition. They are now much better than I ever saw them in fermer times. I do not now see so many of the long-hoofed cows there. They all came in with the notorious Buford's Caro line party, and were officers under the same. Dr. Hamilton took deliberate aim at the Rev. Mr. Read. The rullians numbered thirty, all, with one exception, fired at only a distance of ten feet from the prisoners—and then fired their revolvers when standing over their victims who numbered ten. Those killed were John F. Campbell, Wm. Colpetzer, P. Ross, Michael Rob nson. Those wounded were Wu. Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, the Rev. Chas. Read, Chas. Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, the Rev. Chas. Read, Chas. ited these stables myself, and find they are the small; don't know so much about the Thirty-ninta street stables; the contined way of keeping the animals, the bad air and the filthiness, produce the cow disease; do not know of my own knowledge that cows have been milked sick; I once caught a man there mixing with his milk a mysterious substance in a black bottle, which I could not get hold of examined a cow slungitured for beef, said to come from the Sixteenth street stables; the appearance of the lungs and liver was healthy; do not know personally that the cow came from there, when we got the milk for the analysis spoken of, we wasted till milking-time, and got it immedi from there, when we got the milk for the analysis spoken of, we waited till milking-time, and got it immediately; we did not state what we were going to do with it, but we got it under pretence of making milk-panch; saw the Westelester specimens of noisk milked from the cow myself, and then I brought it down to the city, myself and gave it to the charact; the constant leading forward of a cow on her beast will produce the body tumors; the boards against which the cows are obliged to lean are constantly act, with bory tumors; the boards egainst which the cows are obliged to lean are constantly set with urine; the teeth of the cow I saw disaceted from Forty-fith street were loces; there were small bits of hay in the stomach from helf an inch to two inches long; never noticed whether the swill cows chew the cut; have wen them eat hay; when I got the Sixteenth-street mick I was as particular about it as I possibly could be to be sure that it came from swill cows, but it was then impossible to get an opportunity to see the cows micked, but I got the specimens as soon after milking as possible.

SMITH, the Swill Superintendent-Did you see

A. I did.
Surru-And you did not see the stable cow milked

A. I did.

SHITH—And you did not see the stable cow milked?

A. I did ret.

SHITH—Then you were not as particular in one case as the etter? A. I was as particular as I could be, but it was an impossibility to investigate closely.

S. How do you know it was an impossibility? A. On account of the prejudice existing at that time against our department and its efficare.

Here Mr. Smith became much exorted, and desired the Committee to remark that Mr. Downing was actimated by an unfair spirit; that he was trying to convey the impression that the manner of carrying on business at the Sixteenth-street stables, was such that the proprietors were unwilling to have the public the preprietors were unwilling to have the public knew of it, and he was proceeding in a violent man-ner, when he was checked by the Committee, and the next witness was called.

John T. Hilderth lives at the corner of Franklin

John T. Hildherth lives at the orther of Franklin and Park avenues; my business now is to break down the swill milk establishments; have formerly been in the excharge business; I reside on the same block with the swill stables in Skillman street, Brooklye, owned by Husted & Wilson; have visited them often found them extremely flitby; have seen cows there with ulcers on them; have seen cows drink swill so hot I could not bear my hand in it. I have seen cous milked when the droppings of the cow fell sate the milk have seen pus and ulcerated mutter flow into the milk have seen pus and ulcerated mutter flow into the milk have seen the cows, have seen one of the milkmen drop his pipe into the pail of milk; have seen men drop his pipe into the pail of milk; have seen cows there without any talk at all; have been in the habit of viciting these stables for the lest 14 years; I have seen milkinen drive to the pump, and water their horses from the lists of the milk-cons, and then put the horses from the lide of the mails cause, and then put the covers on the caus again; the habits of the men who tend the stables are fifthy in the extreme; never saw a cow chew her cud there; have seen sever seven seven the lide of them on Husbed's premises; have seen men lift cows up in the yard that were too miserable to rake themselves; in the case of one cow the ulcer was on the high, and in another instance a large ulcer was on the side of her beg; never saw accountry milker meter their milk; have seen the milkmen come from the swill tables and water their milk at the pump; once took milk from Mr. Wilson, a distiller, but he said it was not swill milk, but was from a cow that he kept in his own yard for his own private use, and he said that he fed her on grass; from a cow that he kept in his own yard for his own private use, and he said that he fed her on grass; from a cow that he kept in his own yard for his own private use, and he said that he fed her on grass; from a cow that he kept in his own yard for his own private use, and he said that he fed her on grass; from a cow that he kept in his own yard for his own private use, and he said that he fed her on grass; how the results and he said that he fed her on grass; his was not said that he fed her on grass; his company, and no possible pecunity histeret.

Mr. Children, and ted them all on swill milk, but they water milk, but they water milk, but they water milk, but they water milk the only water milk, but they water milk the only water milk, but they water milk the only water milk, but they water milk; they water as fifthy stables in the only trade, in the only water milk, but they water milk; he only the sailes in the only trade, in the only trade in the only trade, in the only water milk, but they stables in the only trade, in the only trade in the only trade in the milk trade for fifteen year. I mad to supply the stables with hay; never saw cows there were nearly in the only water milk, but the said the milk trade for fifteen year. I mad to sup yet th

as tipe-looking cows in swill-stables as I ever saw as inc-locking come in switt-stables as I seem so many where, but they were generally bloated by the swill; could sirike my hand on them anywhere, and they would sound like a drum, it seemed as if a slight blow would burst them open; this monatural condition was the result of the swill diet; I own no property in that vicinity; I navar agreed for a certain consideration to give up my opposition to the swill business, and any man who says that I ever did to talk a most candidate, and not called the following the swill be seen as a single stability of the board. so, tells a most scandalous and unqualified falsehood: Stever agreed to give up my opposition if Husted

would buy my property.

HUSTED (in the back-ground)—Yes, you d.d.
Mr. HUDDETH—Will you swear to that?

Mr. Husran-Yes, I will. Mr. Tunky-We will have Mr. Husled on the

stand presently.

I never saw a sick cow milked that I know of.

Dr. FREDERICS A. PUTSAN (Metropolitin Hotel)—
I bave visited the swill stables at Bushwick, I. L.: saw cows there diseased; went to the stable in Ski man street; the stable was so filthy that I could n man street; the stable was so filthy that I could not go through without wetting my feet in the liquid hastiness on the floor; the cows had what they called the "distemper;" have visited the Sixteenth-street place. I saw a cow there slung up: they said she had the distemper; I never uses sail milk on any account; the cows kept in this way cannot produce healthy milk; I have attended families used swill milk, have no doubt the milk greatly assisted in kiling them. I know that the families took my advice and never used awill milk afterward; do not remember ever losing a child that was fed on county milk; the swill is winnlative; it would bloat animals fed on it; the cows look too tympanitic to be healthy; they have an unnatural plumpness and eleckness.

MOLYNEUR BELL—Have visted the Sixteenth street stabler; saw a cow there with an ulcer the size of my

Moryseux Bell.—Have visted the Sixteenth street stables; saw a cow there with an ulcer the size of my hand, with the matter running from it; the cow looked sichly; looked particularly at her for the purpose of seing if it was possible for the stories in Mr. Lesdie's paper to be true; this was the first Sunday of list May; I saw a cow there to weak to rise, though she must die unless speedby relieved in some way; the stables are, in my judgment, exceedingly unheathy; the ulcered cow that I saw was in one of the stables; the coving of the ulcer, formed by the cozing out of the corrupted matter, was probably three-quarters of an inch deep; went to the stables with Mr. Lesdie, on his invitation; an not concerned with Mr. L. in business in any manner; have seen the pictures in Lesdie's paper; so far as my observations go, they are correct; the short tail cows were correctly represented, also the ulcera'ed cow.

also the ulcera'ed cow.

At the request of Mr. SHITH, of the Sixteenth-At the request of Mr. Sourn, of the Sixteenth-street stables, Mr. Loshe was recalled, when Mr. Smith began to cross-question bim with great inno-lence, as to the unbare correctness of the pictures be had published, when Councilman Heswell interposed as follows:

"Mr. Leelie is not on trial, and this course of questioning cannot be permitted. If he has made any erroneous statements about Mr. Johnson's piece of budness, that is a matter between him and Mr. Johnson, and the Committee have nothing to do with and will

not hear it."
Ald. REED-Are you, Mr. Leslie, connected with

the Pure Milk Association?

Mr. Lestie was proceeding to state that he was not in any manner connected with any such establish ments, when Ald. Tucker objected, and the question was not answered, although Mr. Leslie expressed a strong desire to be permitted to have his denial placed

on record
Aid. Trompy said at some length that Leslie has had fine play, which Mr. Leslie emphatically denied as to previous days, but expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the impartiality of the present proceed-

Grence O. Mutrono, a saleratus mannfacturer—I have been to Sixteenth street stables; was there three weeks exc; saw diseased cows there; they had sores on them, the stables were in a very lithy condition; so much so that I came directly down town and entered a complaint before the Mayor; I visited 15 or 20 of the stables; they were very filthy indeed; saw the het swill fed to the animais; I saw a man washing cans, and a can of milk standing by him and near the cows; part of the wrine from one of the coms ment into the milk. I asked why he didn't remove it, and he said it was none of my business; the man told me that there were no diseased cows there, but I asw seme with running sores, and with their tails eaten off, rome partially and some wholly.

Setauth L. Husten, proprietor of the Saillman street stables in Brooklyn, and a distiller in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn—Mr. Lebb. T. Hüsterto tale me that if I would give him \$7,500 for his house and lot be would stop his movement against my business, and he said that if I did not do so he would follow it to the eads of the earth but what he would break it up; I never Gronge O. Mulyoud, a saleratus manufacturer-1

of the earth but what he would break it up; I never saw an ulcerated cow in my stables, and presume there are nore in other stables; our stables are in a fine condition as to cleanliness; if I had a sick child I would take it to the stables two hours a day; the stables are no cleaner now than they have always been.
I do not know of any mineral or chemical agen, used
to increase the quantity of alcohol obtained from
grain: have heard rumors of it; have used swill milk to increase the quantity of alcohol obtained from grain; have heard numors of it; have used swill milk all of the time for twenty-four years, except eighteen months; I never use strychnine in distilling, and don't believe any other distillers do; I don't know how long any cow has ever lived in my stables; don't take much interest in them; have heard they keep them two years; I keep a cow of my own, and keep her on swill; am positive that I once saved the hyte of a child by swill milk; have a family of six children; have fed them on swill milk for twenty two years [here he pointed out a swill fed son of some twenty years of age]. I use the milk promiseciously from the stables; my private cow hasn't got a tail half an inch long.

an inch long.
CLARESCE WISEMAN, No. 24 Vandam street—Am
General Inspector of Meats; never visited the Sixteenth-street stables, nor any swill stables; once saw General Inspector of Meats; never visited the Sixteenth-street stables, nor any swill stables; once saw from the street a man tying a quantity of sait on a stump tail of a cow; don't know what it was done for have been a butcher fifty-one years; there are two classes of cattle that come out of these stables; some of them are fed on hay and other food beside swill, and are tolerably good, and the other kind are more skin and bone; you can tell them as far as you can see them; swill alone is not good feed; I have dressed many swill cattle; their general appearance is good; the liver and lungs are generally healthy; the beef does not command a higher price than other kinds; some of it is considered tolerably good, some of the poor kind of these cows are bought at from \$1 to \$7.50 per hundred; we have frequently had to series such meat in Washington Market; have known a respectaneat in Washington Market; have known a respectable butcher to pich one of these cattle out of his stable on to a duog heep and refuse to have it dressed

ble butcher to pi'ch one of these extre out of me stable on to a dueg hesp and refuse to have it dressed in his stable; I have taken out 167 quarters of discared heef from Washington Market, most of which came from the swill stables in Williamsburgh; takes miserable cattle are killed in Attorney street by a parcel of Jews called "cow jobbers;" some of the Gentiles are also ergaged in it.

Noan A. Curtus—Am a rectifier; was once connected with the milk business tan years; it was my only business at that time; the first five years I kept my cows in the Sixteent'—treet stables, and only lost three cows in that time; the first Summer I kept cows on a farm I lost 17; there is a weed that grows about that farm that makes cattle sick; the swill milk wasteen as good as the country article; then we only watered it 10 quarts to 100—and that very silly—and the swill milk I soid gave better satisfaction to my customers then the country milk; the country milk I tow refer to was from the partoular locality on Murray Hill, where the poisonous weed grow that killed my cows; grassied cows, if they have plen'y of food, give more milk toan stable cows; have known the Thirty-ninth-street stables for ten years; was there labely; the cows are not as good tow as they were in April; the sores the Committee saw on the cows are caused by chaffag; the milk of a sick cow stops, the milk stops before the row shows here here is appearance; the practhe milk of a sick cow stops the milk stops before the cow shows her seekness in appearance; the prac-tice is to milk such cows on the ground as long as she gives any milk; if a cow was not milked for a week she would dry up; swill cows sometimes lose their and from schness: reverknews cow to be fed on swill only, they slways have something else; when I was in the bu mess we tried to see which should have the best cowe; I always gave my family all the swill milk they wanted; used if for cooking, as we had plenty of it and I wanted to live as high as anyhody; was once the proprietor of the Thirty-minth street stables; am not

Joseph Quick, No. 752 Greenwich street—Was once mikman; have kept cowe in the Sixteenth-street a mikman; have kept cowe in the discensive stables for two years; always use the milk; drink it right from the cow; it is as good milk as I want; used to feed my cows swill and hay; never had a sick cow; would prefer her to have swill to anything else; I can make a cow give more milk by feeding some swill than in any other way; it would not be quite so heavy milk, but it would be an good as anybody wants; I have had ter children, and led them all on swill milk; nor a days they not only water milk, but they water swill; the only trouble I had was to get the swill inner am not now interested in the milk trade, have seen as fitthy stables in the country as I ever saw in Sixteenth streat; some of them are clean a desume are very illthy; think cows can be kent in the city as healthy as anywhere; I thank a

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissions

met yesterday, all the members possect.

Mr. Bower asked the Mayor of New York if he had acted on the suggestion of the Depthy-Superintensing in regard to requiring the hack-drivers to wearh signs.

Mayer Transas replied that he had.

Messrs. Nie, Bowes and Stinianas reported on

Mr. Bown proposed that as talking on post wa one of the crying evils of the Department, a man wao had been found talking twenty times should be fixed as many half days' pay. Sa policemen must keep their mouths shut. Mr. Stillness had a case of a mag a

"slightly disgussed." He was fixed twenty lays. I was agreed on all hands that two disguissis should be considered equal to one full-blooded intraviration, and that he should be dismissed if found slightly disguised

Mr. Bowes-There's an icetasce of the General's kind heart. This man was up for a seduction, and I

wanted to discharge him then.
G. m. Nys. I believe not for seduction.
Mr. Bowas. Well, the father swore it was although the girl said it was not; at any rate, he entered

though the girl said it was not; at any rate, he entered the house illegally.

A complaint against Officer Walsh, that he was too intimate with some keepers of dance houses. Mr. Stillman reported to have been occasioned by variation at the eversy of that officer in clearing the atroots of these characters. The action of Mr. Walsh was indorred by vote of commendation.

Mr. Synananan presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling attention to the fact that the Grand Jury of Kings County have in a late presentment gone upon the supposition that the Treith Ward returns in the late election were alticed while in the hands of the police, and referring the matter to the Committee on Discipline.

Two or three communications were received form surgeors, giving a very bad account of the sanitary oct ditin of the Fourth Ward Sation-House, and the First Ward Sub-Station-House was ordered to be abandened.

abandoned.

A petition the body of which was about twenty yards long, with about two yards of signatures, principally of Germans was presented. It could not be read; was supposed to relate to the Sunday laws.

The petition of the Eighth avenus Sunday keeping shopkeepers, requesting that those of their brethren in trade who kept open on Sunday should be sout up, came from the Board of Conneilmen. No action was

Mr. STRANAMAN lectured the crowd of lany follow Mr. Stran was lectured the crowd of twy fellows who crowd the session room of the Commission day after day. He intimated that it was hot weather, and they would not improve their changes of getting on the police by their presence.

A formidable body of south avenue property holders demanded that the ordinace stopping lacountaives at Forty-second street be immediately enforced.

Mr. Howes moved to refer the matter to the Commel of the Board, Mesars, Noyes and Field.

Mayor Torans, said that the Harlem Railroad Company were willing to do what would be perfectly sat stactory to the Marray Hill interest.

The Murray Hill interest said that they had lost all

The Murray Hill interest said that they had lost all faith in the Company, and wanted nothing but the ex-

ention of the ordinance.

Mr. Bowen's motion was passed. Mosers. Nayes and Field are to report at the tast meeting.

General indignation was expressed at the application of the Railmad Company to the Logislature for permission to stay at Thirty-first street, after they had promised the Board to remove as soon as the freet was out this Spring.

THE TURE.

UNION COURSE, L. I.-GREAT TROTTING-Wednesday, June 9, 1858.-Match, \$2,000, mile heats, best 3

Same day.—Purse, \$-0-7, unio heate, out of same, or of the same of

best 3 in 5, in harness.

Appointments.—The following appointments hav been made by the President, by and with the alvice and consent of the Senate of the United States:

Collactors of the Customs.

Eben W. Allen, District of Nantucket, Mass, reappointed.
Phinese W. Leland, District of Fall River, Mass, reappointed.
William Bartoli, District of Masslessed, Mus, reappointed.
Sylvanis B. Phinney, District of Barustable, Mass, respected.

Syvanus Peinted.

James Blood, District of Newburyport, Mass., reappointed.

James Blood, District of Sag Harbar, N. Y.
Piny M. Bromby, District of Grosses, N. Y., vice James C.
Campbell, resisted.

Theophilus Peurot, District of Gape Vincent, N. Y.
Herry J. Ashmore, District of Buringson, N. J.

Thomas B. Winner, District of Great Egg Harber, N. J., respectively.

Stephen Willits, District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., responsited Amos Robbins, District of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Amos Robbins, District of Berinderton, N. J., responsited,
Joseph B. Baker, District of Bridgeton, N. J., responsed,
Joseph B. Baker, District of Pinidelephia, Pa.

John Brawley, District of Freque Inje, Pa.

John Brawley, District of Salvan, Grave, responsed,
Morita Schoeffer, District of Markondia, Va., responsed,
Morita Schoeffer, District of Markonace, Wis,
John Adair, District of Oregon, O. T., responsed.

John Ryan, District of Oregon, O. T., responsed.

Notholes Brown, District of Newbrypers, Mass., responsed,
Chambera McKilben, District of Pinidelephia, Pa.

SCHONGROUND CONTROL ON Newbrypers, Mass., responsed,
Chambera McKilben, District of Pinidelephia, Pa.

SCHONGROUND CONTROL ON New More,
Joshib H., Hadbey, District of Portsmooth, N. H.

Leben zer Dodge, District of Salvan and Beverly, Mass.

Namel Perter, Pert of Beverly, Mass, responsed,
John Inguila, District of Martonesed, Mass, responsed,
William P. Dodiver, District of Commenced, Mass, presponsed,
William C. Ba ser, District of Provincese, R. I., responsed,
William C. Ba ser, District of Provincese, R. I., responsed,
Emsha Atkins, District of Newport, R. I., responsed.

Emsha Atkins, District of Newport, R. I., responsed.

Samuel Maxwell, Ports of Warren and Barrington, K. L. responited.
Einsha Alkins, District of Newport, R. L. reappointed.
Aca Gray, Port of Tiverton, R. L. reappointed.
Aca Gray, Port of Tiverton, R. L. reappointed.
Aca Gray, Port of Tybrook, Conn., respeciated.
Clark Eillott, District of Marken, Conn., respeciated.
Emanuel B. Hant, District of New York, N. Y.
John Hamilton, Jr., District of Philadesphis, Pa.
James A. Gisson, Fart of Philadesphis, Pa.
Rebert Enhands, District of Louseville, By.
Benjamia L. Dussy, District of Albon, Ill., vice John Filter.
APPLAINES OF MERCHANDISC.
Charles V. Hance of Penneylymain. Appraiser General.
Samuel Pleasants, Appraiser at Philadesphis, Pa.
George R. Berrell, Appraiser at Philadesphis, Pa.

AUSTRALIAN HEAT .- The Sumter (S. C.) Wardson publishes the following extract from a private ster dated Adelaide, Feb. 18, 1858;

"I can assure you we have nearly been roasted alive; we have had see days and nights of the better." weather remembered for several years past. The heat at norm in the shade was 136° to 146°, according to situation, and during the night it was never less than 94 to 116° in doors. The hot wind never cased blowing, and the innumerable deaths from coup de solid have been appalling in the extreme.

Tax Weather and the Cross.—There is little ground for the alarm felt in many quarters in regard to the effects of the continued untavorable weather upon the growing crop of corn. Seventy-five days of warm sun, with or without occasional showers, will insure an average yield of that great scaple in half a dozen of the Western Stater; and though there is much uncessing a manifested just now, we see no reason to believe that the prospect is hopeless or even discouraging. It is true that much of the seed put in the ground has rotted, and much be planted again; that the corn far south, which has struggled to the surface in spite of the rairs, is shrivehed, y-llow and thin in the hill; but it is not too late to replact, and a warm can will repair all mischief thus far done. The seasons in the past which have been wet in the Spring—se instance 1844 and 1854—did not fail to yield a good average harvest. There is no reason to believe that 1858 will disappoint the industrious tillers of the soil. The clouds, the rair, the wind, the yellow corn, and kinded topics, may furnish themes upon which the buils and bears of the corn market can eloquoutly as paliste, but they fortunately do not contact the elements.

MADMICTOR THE CRURCH IN YALE COLLEGE.—

MADRITURE TO THE CHURCH IN YALE COLLEGE. MADRICATOR TO THE CHURCH IS YALE COLLEGE.
Piffy-eight were admitted on profession to the College
Church at the late communion: 14 others have been
received within a few months past, and about 20 more
have become communicants (chiefly during the late
vacation) in other churches. There are also between 30
and 40 more who contemplate an early profession in
religion, so that the whole number of accessions during the College year, will probably exceed 130.
[New Haven Journal.]

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-Charles O'Neil, residing is First avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, New York, made a desperate attempt to commit said do by jumping of the dock at Green point Ferry on Wednesday. He was handed out after hie third plungs by Officer Dutte of the flower-teenth Ward, and leaked up.